FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ANDEAN LABOR MINISTERS CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

PA121741 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Feb 79 PA

[Text] The closing session of the special conference of labor ministers from the Andean area took place at 1900 yesterday, as planned. The ministers who participated in this conference are signatories of the Simon Rodriguez Agreement on social and labor unity.

The purpose of the meeting was to improve labor relations and social benefits in the countries of the region: Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador. Another goal of the conference was to intensify the work being carried out by the Secretariat of the Simon Rodriguez Agreement. The following resolutions were adopted at this important conference.

The Secretariat responsible for the Simon Rodriguez Agreement will convoke a meeting of the executive secretaries of [word indistinct], who will be in charge of international resolutions to coordinate and supervise the application of agreements reached during this second special conference.

It was also agreed to issue a new set of rules for the Andean commissions in line with proposals made by the Coordination Secretariat. These proposals are aimed at strenghening ths permanent body of the Simon Rodriguez Agreement. In support of this goal it was also agreed to give the conference president, retired Col Jorge Salvador Chiriboga, (?functions) at the forthcoming meeting of Andean countries presidents, and the necessary measures were adopted for this.

It was also resolved that dispositions on the budgets of the Andean commissions and on the appointment of their executive secretaries will remain in effect until 31 December 1980, in line with what was established in Agreement No 2 of the sixth meeting of the conference.

GEPLACEA TO MEET IN BUENOS AIRES IN APRIL

FL131257 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Feb 79 FL

[Text] The 10th plenary session of the Economic Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries [GEPLACEA] will meet in Buenos Aires in the second part of April. GEPLACEA is composed of 20 Latin American and Caribbean countries, and the Republic of the Philippines as an observer. In 1977 this group of nations produced 54.6 percent of the world's total sugar exports.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL MEETING--La Paz, 9 Feb (LATIN)--Representatives of Bolivia, Argentina, Colombia and the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) began a meeting to define their participation in the Latin American agricultural chemical enterprise [empresa agroquimica Latino Americana-aquila]. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1922 GMT 9 Feb 79 PY]

PASTOR, ADVISERS DISCUSS UPCOMING BEAGLE MEDIATION

PY131416 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0042 GMT 13 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Feb (NA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor discussed today with Foreign Ministry officials and advisers the appointment of the Argentine delegation which will participate in the forthcoming negotiations with Chile on the southern border issue to be mediated by Pope John Paul II. According to official reports, during the meeting which was held at the Foreign Ministry's Green Room from 1100 to 1300 they also discussed the documents which will be submitted at the negotiations.

Official sources have reported in the last few hours that his holiness may announce on Wednesday the first specific steps of his mediation which was temporarily suspended because of John Paul II's intensive activity during his visit to Latin America.

At first it was not possible to determine whether the meeting held at noon at the Foreign Ministry had any direct relation to the announcement to be made by the Holy See, but an official communique issued at 2000 confirmed that the pope's mediation in the conflict with Chile was the main subject discussed at the meeting.

AIR FORCE CHIEF COMMENTS ON INFLATION, BEAGLE CASE

PY121254 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Feb 79 P 9 PY

[Text] January's 12.8-percent rise in the cost of living was a "somewhat ugly guideline" setting an inflation rate that was "perhaps a bit too high," but the government hopes the trend will reverse so it will be able to attain its economic objectives, Air Force Commander in Chief Brigadier General Omar Graffigna told journalists yesterday.

"It is a bit too soon to venture an opinion, but there is no doubt that January has given (us) a somewhat ugly guideline, setting an inflation rate that is perhaps a bit too high," Graffigna said after a routine tour of the Fifth Air Brigade base in Villa Reynolds.

"However, we hope that this (trend) will reverse so that the government will be able to attain its economic objectives much more quickly," he said.

"Don't forget that we have had to deal with two inherited evils--subversion and the border dispute with Chile--which have slowed the development process."

Graffigna confirmed reports that Supreme Court Justice Dr Pedro Frias will be a member of the Argentine delegation that will negotiate the Beagle Channel treaty with Chile through Vatican mediation, and said the government believes that the pope himself will serve as mediator.

Asked if the government has set a deadline for preparation of a political plan for eventually returning the country to constitutional rule and if the plan would be subject to consultation before its approval, Graffigna said that the political plans prepared by the three armed forces are to be unified in March, and that if agreement is not reached, the points of conflict will be ironed out by the junta.

PRESIDENT VIDELA BEGINS 2-WEEK VACATION ON COAST

PY101411 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1201 GMT 10 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Feb (NA)--President Jorge Videla today traveled to Mar del Plata to begin a brief rest period which will last until 25 February.

The chief of state, who was accompanied by his wife and children, left at 0853 from the military section of Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport aboard the presidential aircraft en route to Camet airport in the resort city. From there Videla and his family will be taken to Chapadmalal, 25 km to the south, where they will reside for several days. The president also intends to visit San Luis Province, where several of his relatives live.

Videla will end his vacation with a few days of rest at the "El Mesidor" lodge in Neuquen Province. According to plans, Videla will return to the capital on 25 February and will resume his duties in government house the following day.

MILITARY ATTACHE NOW IN U.S. APPOINTED CORDOBA GOVERNOR

PY092248 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2115 GMT 9 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Feb (NA)--According to the Public Information Secretariat, President of the nation Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla today designated Brig Gen Adolfo Sigwal as the new governor of Cordoba Province. General Sigwal, who is the military attache at the Argentine Embassy in the United States, will assume his post upon returning to the country at a date not yet established. It is also appropriate to mention that General Sigwal was the military supervisor [interventor] for Buenos Aires Province during the military uprising from 24 March 1976 to April the same year, when he was replaced by Governor Iberico Saint Jean.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES NUCLEAR PLAN; CASTRO MADERO COMMENTS

Construction of Nuclear Plants Approved

PY130159 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2045 GMT 12 Feb 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Feb (TELAM)--The national executive branch has approved the construction, functioning and operation of four nuclear plants for the production of electricity, using natural uranium as fuel and heavy water as moderator, with an output of 600 mw each. The decision, adopted through Decree No 392 released today, establishes that the first nuclear plant should begin functioning in 1987, and the others in 1991, 1994-95 and 1997.

The National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] was also authorized to enter the final negotiations for the construction of the Atucha II nuclear plant, which will be the third to operate in the country after Atucha I (which is under full operation) and Embalse Rio Tercero (in an advanced state of construction). The authorization also provides for the construction of the complementary installations of the nuclear plants, including what is necessary to complete the fuel cycle and the production of heavy water.

The Economy Ministry and CNEA will coordinate the appropriate measures to give economic or financial support to the nuclear program established by this decree. Both organizations will also submit for the consideration of the executive branch a project for the promotion of the nuclear industry which will make a progressive increase of national participation compatible with a reasonable total cost for the program. These measures are the result of a report prepared by the ad hoc interministerial commission created at the national Cabinet meeting on 10 November 1978 to study the nuclear program prepared by CNEA.

The decree also establishes that CNEA will have to submit for consideration of the executive branch a draft decree proposing the necessary methodology to implement the policy related to national uranium based on the general conclusions of the report prepared by the interministerial commission.

This draft decree should also examine, in addition to other reserves considered appropriate, the annually updated quantity of uranium necessary to supply the nuclear program, considering the useful life (which is 30 years) of all nuclear plants under operation or construction, projected or planned.

Castro Madero Interview

FY131650 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0205 GMT 13 Feb 79 FY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 12 Feb (TELAM)--President of the National Atomic Energy Commission Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero said that the nuclear plan approved by the national executive branch will demand an investment of between $4.5 and $5 billion. In an exclusive TELAM interview, Castro said that except for Atucha II, which will be built near Atucha I, the sites for the other plants have not yet been decided but explained that feasibility studies are being made to build a plant in Mendoza, another in the northeast and the last on the coast.

Castro Madero discussed national executive branch Decree No 392 released today which approved the construction and operation of four nuclear plants to be fueled by natural uranium and cooled by heavy water and which will have a power capacity of 600 mw each.

He said that the government decision has "great significance" because "it defines for the first time a nuclear plan which has been harmonized with the plan of the energy secretariat aimed at motivating industry to be prepared for active participation in the development of Argentine nuclear energy." He said that the plan approved "will enhance the country's negotiating position before the nations and enterprises which supply technology. He also emphasized that the participation of national technicians and technology in the construction of the nuclear plant will reach "80 percent by 1997, and this will permit us to build a plant every 1 or 2 years, according to the needs of the country."

He explained that the dates of operation for the approved plants (the first in 1987 and the others in 1991, 1994, 1995 and 1997) "were not chosen by chance but in accordance with the plan of the energy secretariat" because the time between each construction "will make it possible for the experience gained in the construction of one plant not to remain idle but to be used in the next project."

Castro Madero pointed out that negotiations are being carried out in the nuclear sector "to define the type of reactor to be used with Canada for a pressure-tube reactor and with the FRG for the pressure-container reactor [de recipiente de presion]." He explained that the first type is similar to that being installed in Embalse Rio Tercero and the other is similar to the one operating in Atucha II. He also said that this plan includes complementary installations for controlling the fuel cycle and the supply of heavy water, "that is, the construction of a plant using uranium concentrate exploited from the Sierra Pintada deposits (in Mendoza), a plant for producing heavy water (in Neuquen), a factory for fuel elements (in Buenos Aires) and a plant for the production of uranium oxide (in Cordoba).

BRIEFS

UN TREATY SIGNED--Argentina yesterday signed the 1971 United Nations convention which bans the development, production and storage of bacteriological and toxic weapons and obliges signatory nations to destroy such weapons in their possession. [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 10 Feb 79 p 9 FY]

MILITARY CHIEF VOWS POLITICAL IMPARTIALITY OF ARMED FORCES

PY131257 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Feb 79 PY

[Excerpts] The armed forces of the nation are not partial to any political leader or party and will not support presidential candidacies of any trend in the upcoming elections. This categoric statement has been made by Gen Victor Castillo, chief of staff of the armed forces command, while making comments on statements by some political leaders regarding the supposed partiality of the government for one of the political parties.

General Castillo began by saying that [words indistinct] the electoral process is going on without any kind of obstacles and it is the criterion of the armed forces to respect [words indistinct]. [recorded passage indistinct]

He also said that he had the impression that only a few political fronts or alliances will take part in the elections, (?probably) four or five, and that the huge number of parties which participated in the last elections would disappear. [recorded passage indistinct]

He concluded by saying that the armed forces will not permit any sector of the country to thwart the present process because the whole citizenry is anxiously awaiting the democratization of the country.

PRESIDENT PADILLA TO ATTEND BRAZILIAN INAUGURATION

PY130157 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Feb 79 PY

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Col Raul Lopez Leyton will be acting president of the country for 48 hours on 14-15 March. He will assume the presidency early on 13 March [as heard] when President David Padilla Arancibia goes to Brazil to attend the presidential inauguration in that country. General Padilla will go to the Brazilian capital 1 day before the inauguration and will return 1 day after, Foreign Minister Raul Botelho Gonsalves reported today. The presidential entourage will also include the first lady of the nation, Mrs Marina Goitia Padilla, and the chief of protocol [words indistinct].

Foreign Minister Botelho made it clear that for reasons of state which are strictly related to government activities, the president will not be able to attend the presidential inauguration in Caracas, Venezuela. The foreign minister will head the Bolivian delegation at the presidential inauguration to be held on 11 March in Caracas.

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL AIDE APPOINTED--Journalist Guillermo Cespedes Rivera has been appointed general adviser of the Presidency by Gen David Padilla Arancibia. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0628 GMT 9 Feb 19 PY]

ARGENTINE CREDIT--The Foreign Ministry has reported that the Argentine Government has included in its budget the sum of $27 million intended for credit to Bolivia for building the Rio Yapacani-Rio Grande stretch of the railway which is to link Santa Cruz de la Sierra with Trinidad in Beni Department. The first stretch from Santa Cruz to Rio Yapacani is already in operation. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Feb 79 PY]

FIGUEIREDO, MINISTERS WORKING ON NEW GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

PY132245 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Feb 79 p 4 PY

[By Walder de Goes]

[Excerpt] As they are conceived and expressed by the president-elect in the document he sent to his future ministers for expansion in detail by each minister, the great objectives of the Figueiredo government are: to reduce the inflation rate to 20 percent and the illiteracy rate to 8 percent; to promote a substantial increase in the real per capita income in order to alleviate the economic imbalance among regions and social classes; to democratize the political system; "to decrease the amount of state tutelage"; and institutionalize, "in lasting terms," the republican, federative and representative state.

The document, typewritten on 52 office-size pages with the "confidential" stamp on them, was given to the future ministers sometime between 22 and 26 January. Its introduction outlining the government's general orientation is signed by General Figueiredo. Each copy was given a special number series in order to identify the origin of xeroxed copies which might be made. In the note accompanying the document the president-elect sent to the future ministers, a request was made for every minister to submit a detailed work plan by 19 February for his own area based on the general directives. By 19 February, General Figueiredo and his team will work out the final plan for the next 6 years of government. In Brasilia all future ministers and their aides are working around the clock on their plan.

Priorities

The document, entitled "General Government Directives and Sectorial Directives," contains general principles which are sufficient to perfectly identify the government's objectives without going into detail. The first order of business will be an intense fight against inflation without causing an economic recession or slowing down the process of political normalization. The objective is to obtain GDP growth rate higher than the population growth rate by 2 percent perhaps--during the next 6 years. Another aim, in addition to effectively implementing the political reforms promoted by the Geisel government, is to proceed with new initiatives to rectify the political anomalies under which the country has been living. The document does not give the president-elect's opinion as to how these goals may be accomplished. In presenting these goals to the future ministers, the document asks for specific plans as to the ways in which the goals can be achieved. The president-elect will then, as of 19 February, review and adjust those plans to formulate a consolidated and final program.

However, mainly in reference to the economic and financial policy, General Figueiredo's directives give concrete clues as to the manner in which the goals are to be accomplished. For instance, the directives ask that the fight against inflation be waged through measures in the taxation, monetary, price and profit areas. The reduction of public expenditures, including the withholding of budget surpluses, is emphasized more than once. Furthermore, in the chapter referring to the responsibilities of the Industry and Commerce Ministry, the document requests a policy forcing industrial and commercial activities to increase their productivity by operating on the cost structure to neutralize the inflationary components of cost. For the fight against inflation, directives are also given in the area of savings The document asks for policies encouraging people to reduce consumption and augment savings. Although the document does not set percentages, it is known that General Figueiredo considers the current rate of gross savings--21 percent of the GDP--insufficient to carry out the national development project and that, therefore, effort should be made to reach savings rates similar to those reached in the early seventies when close to 27 percent of the GDP was invested.

Appeal to Savings

The appeal to increase savings is, on the one hand, related to the anti-inflationary policy and, on the other hand, to the policy of bringing into line the reduction of inflation rates with the goal of obtaining "a substantial increase in real per capita income." The document has another important recommendation in this regard: The economic administration will endeavor to implement projects to take greater advantage of foreign resources through increased exports and controlled imports to obtain increasing surpluses in the foreign trade account.

If inflation is presently rising, if reduced investments are recommended and if exports are hindered by protectionist policies all over the world, how can inflation be brought down, real per capita income increased and trade accounts made to yield surpluses? The document of General Figueiredo answers the question with one word: efficiency, efficiency at all levels in public and private management of the economy. Both in the introduction and in the sectorial chapters, the efficiency principle, i.e. increased productivity, is repeatedly emphasized and thoroughly explained. This principle calls for streamlining the bureaucracy by simplifying and speeding up all procedures. Efficiency will also be pursued in the area of control and coordination of the public administration. In all the sectorial chapters, the ministers are asked to coordinate their actions with that of other ministers directly or indirectly involved in a given question. The document also calls for the creation of a special group in Planalto Palace, more likely within the future presidential General Secretariat, to control and follow up all actions which have been determined so they do not become lost in the winding paths of their implementation.

Streamlining the Bureaucracy

According to the document, this means to simplify everything; not only internal relations within the state but all relations within the economy as a whole. The document reads: "To simplify the incentive mechanisms for the private sector, [illegible] more room for the free play of market forces." Many lines in the document are devoted to demonstrating--even in detail in the case of foreign trade--the advantages of eliminating all measures representing intervention in the economy, as well as the [illegible] working of the state machinery itself. The document states that the [illegible] investments is not necessarily the result of their volume [illegible] with which they are handled. Therefore, an effort will be made [illegible] through efficiency, while reducing the total volume of public investments. There will be a more rigorous planning of such investments beforehand.

To that effect, both in the introduction and in the sectorial chapters, emphasis is placed on the recommendation to reevaluate local resources and labor. Priority is given to the agricultural sector by recommending increased investments in it as the only exception to the policy of restricting investments in general. It is recommended that the policy of subsidized credit be used to encourage the largest utilization of the labor force. Therefore, as more labor goes into the unit of agricultural production, the lower the interest rates will be--in other words, the small and medium-sized rural enterprise will receive cheaper financing than the large enterprises.

Words such as streamlining the bureaucracy and simplification are frequently mixed with the word decentralization. According to General Figueiredo's specific recommendations in the confidential document to his ministers, decentralization applies not only to the state's internal relations but to relations between the unions and the states or the municipalities. Regarding union-state relations, the document says: "There should be autonomy and intersectorial coordination;" and for union-municipality relations, it recommends tax reforms through the Finance and Planning ministries and a policy of regular relations among the unions, the states and the municipalities through the Justice Ministry.

Political Reform

In the chapter on political reforms, the document recommends that the Justice Ministry fully implement the reforms adopted by President Geisel--that is, constitutional Amendment No 11. The document also asks that a connection be maintained between political institutions and economic policy, stating that political reforms are to be complemented with economic and social reforms capable of encouraging the initiative of enterprises and individuals for a more just distribution of the benefits of common activities. In this regard, it recommends that economic gaps among regions be reduced through credit and tax mechanisms, and economic differences among individuals be attenuated through taxation of incomes, inheritance, donations, capital gains and real estate profits. On this point, as well as on others, it must be noted that the document repeats General Figueiredo's speech announcing his cabinet. That speech was made before the directives were given, but it was largely based on a draft of the directives which has already been written.

General Figueiredo's document gives directives for all ministries, including the Public Service Administrative Department and the social communications secretariat to be created. However, it excluded the military ministries, the Armed Forces Joint Staff, the National Intelligence Service, the civilian household of the presidency and the military household of the presidency. This does not mean that these sectors did not receive presidential directives for them to expand in detail. It just means that the directives related to security policy are an extremely sensitive subject and that the civilian ministries should not be informed about them, at least not in writing.

MEASURES TO LIMIT GASOLINE CONSUMPTION ANNOUNCED

PY100228 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 9 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Gen Oziel Almeida, president of the National Petroleum Council [CNP], this afternoon announced six measures designed to discourage the consumption of gasoline and other petroleum byproducts in the country.

The first measure provides that only part of the price increase on petroleum byproducts which will go into force beginning at midnight tonight will be transferred to the final price of the product.

Second, all service stations will be closed daily from 2100 to 0600 the following day, with the following exceptions: All service stations will close at 1900 on Saturdays, will be closed all day on Sundays and holidays and will reopen on the following working day at 0600. It was also decided that those stations located more than 20 km from the city limits will operate even when the others are closed, but will only sell diesel fuel.

The third measure bans the sale of gasoline in containers which hold less than 100 liters and in quantities of less than 100 liters.

The fourth measure establishes that only with CNP approval will distributors of petroleum byproducts accept the registration of enterprises in the category of major consumers, or even any request by enterprises already registered in this category to increase their quota.

The fifth measure provides for intensified patrols by the military police and traffic department.

The last CNP measure deals with the maintenance of funds earmarked for the funding and financing of projects which may be designed to replace imported fuels.

Government Spokesman Clarifies Announcement

FY131222 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Feb 79 p 59 FY

[Excerpt] Planalto Palace spokesman Col Rubem Ludwig stated yesterday in Sao Paulo that the government does not intend to implement new measures to restrict the use of gasoline before evaluating "in 6 months time" the result of the rationalization campaign which is currently in effect. Oziel Costa, president of the National Petroleum Council [CNP], stated in Brasilia the day before yesterday that new, "slightly more severe measures," will be implemented within 1 or 2 months regardless of the results of the current campaign.

In the meantime, when talking with journalists who attended the dedication of the exposition hall in Agua Funda, Colonel Ludwig explained that the government could make other decisions regarding fuel consumption in July, and at that time the president of the CNP would be called for a joint meeting to evaluate the results of the campaign. Ludwig indicated that after this evaluation "in 6 months time, there may be new decisions which could be more harsh, less harsh or even soft."

According to Ludwig the government does not intend to institute fuel rationing: "I can confirm that the government does not intend to ration fuels. However, no one can predict whether tomorrow, later on, or 6 months or a year from now we may not have to face a total lack of oil, as happened during World War II.

OIL IMPORTS FROM VENEZUELA TO BE INCREASED

FY131637 Porto Alegre Radio Guacha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 13 Feb 79 FY

[Text] Until the situation in Iran is settled, Brazil has decided to increase its oil purchases from Venezuela beginning in March, when the governments of the two countries will change hands. The announcement was made in Brasilia by Alberto Zambrano, the head of the commission visiting this country at the request of Venezuelan President-elect Luis Herrera Campins, after a meeting held with Mines and Energy Minister Shigeaki Ueki.

LIFE OF CONGRESSIONAL NUCLEAR OVERSIGHT PANEL EXTENDED

FY131905 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Feb 79 p 34 FY

[Text] Brasilia--Through contacts between Senators Jarbas Passarinho and Itamar Franco, the leaderships of the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] and the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] have agreed to extend the term of the Congressional Investigative Committee [CPI], created to investigate the Brazil-FRG nuclear accord, until the end of the 1979 congressional year.

Senator Jarbas Passarinho agreed with the proposal to this effect which was conveyed to him by Senator Itamar Franco on behalf of the MDB leadership in the Senate. Jarbas Passarinho will surrender his post as CPI spokesman in the first days of March and at that time he will propose the extension.

Jarbas Passarinho, who has been appointed ARENA bloc leader in the Senate, promised Itamar Franco that during the first meeting of the CPI, scheduled for either 2 or 3 March, he will read a partial report in which he will outline the main conclusions reached by the CPI, and will conclude by suggesting the extension of its term for the duration of the 1979 congressional year.

Itamar Franco indicated: "We agree that the CPI cannot interrupt a task which it has just begun. We still have important issues to deal with such as the transference of [nuclear] technology to Brazil and the existing options, such as the country's hydroelectric potential, especially in the southeast.

CEARA STATE URANIUM POTENTIAL PLACED AT 71,000 TONS

PY131209 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Feb 79 p 1 PY

[Text] According to a report by the Department of Mining Engineering of Brazilian Nuclear Corporations prepared in December but released only a few days ago, the Ceara uranium deposits have a confirmed potential of 71,000 tons. The geologists of the department have already made a detailed survey of part of the reserves, amounting to 37,000 tons, and admitted that as research proceeds, the 71,000-ton potential could increase.

The uranium deposits of Ceara State, located in Itataia, Itatira District, are Brazil's greatest, surpassing the Pocos de Caldas deposits which contain 26,800 tons of uranium. Samples from Itataia deposits were analyzed in Belo Horizonte and Sao Paulo, and the report of the experts indicated that the ore contains a high percentage of uranium-308 at an average rate of 1,000 ppm (parts per million). This situation gives the State of Ceara an important role in the country's nuclear program.

UNRESTRICTED AMNESTY UNLIKELY DUE TO COMMUNIST FACTOR

PY140041 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Feb 79 p 4 PY

[By Tarcisio Hollanda]

[Excerpts] The Figueiredo government has already decided that unrestricted amnesty will not be granted, at least as a first step and in the short term, because otherwise the government will have to admit the legalization of the Communist Party as an end result once its main leaders, headed by Luis Carlos Prestes, recover their political rights.

The military who contact the press usually react against the idea of legalizing the Communist Party, citing somewhat similar reasons to those of Senator Jarbas Passarinho. Every time the observation is made to them that communist parties have coexisted with stable democratic regimes in Europe for years, the military argue that the European nations have a solid social and economic structure, while Brazil has not yet managed to break the barrier of social and economic development.

FORMER LABOR MINISTER TO MEET WITH BRIZOLA, OTHER EXILES

PY131331 Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Almeida Alfonso, former labor minister under President Joao Goulart's administration, yesterday confirmed in Sao Paulo his forthcoming trip to Europe. He indicated that the objective of his trip is to meet with the former governors of Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Sul, (Miguel Arraif) and Leonel Brazola respectively.

The matters which will be discussed at these meetings are eminently political. According to available information, Almeida Alfonso will discuss with the Brazilian exiles the most viable choice at this point: the creation of a labor party, a socialist party or the strengthening of the Brazilian Democratic Movement as the opposition front.

COMMISSION OF 24 CRITICIZES CONSTITUTIONAL PLAN

PY132135 Santiago Chile HOY in Spanish 6 Feb 79 p 15, 16 PY

[By Patricia Politzer: "The Dangers of the Ortuzar Plan"]

[Text] The group of people of democratic leaning which comprises the Commission of 24 has freed the Council of State from the task of analyzing the various criticisms made with regard to the Ortuzar plan [proyecto]. According to the rules of the game, the proposals should limit themselves to suggesting modifications which would complement the official text, and the observations by the Commission of 24 imply a change in the backbone of the constitutional project and, therefore, a substantial change in the basic principles of the new institutionality which is planned for the country.

In their opinion, the Ortuzar plan does not contribute anything to a speedy return to normalcy. On the contrary, it seeks "to consolidate the present state of affairs, insuring its immobility in confronting eventual political and social changes." In the opinion of the Executive Committee president of the Commission of 24, former Justice Minister Manuel Sanhueza, the project "pretends to give a semblance of normality to the strictest autocracy known since World War II, and establishes the absolute reign of the national security doctrine."

Sanhueza summarized his criticisms by emphasizing the main aspects in which the plan contradicts democratic principles:

It establishes the predominance of the armed forces over the will of the people by saying that the goals or objectives of the society will be determined by the National Security Council. The people are reduced to a mere means of appointing officials since they will only be entitled to elect certain authorities. The government will be obliged to do what the security council says since this organ, as the guardian of institutional order, can impede the execution of any initiative by the authorities.

It strengthens the executive branch by creating a presidential dictatorship while simultaneously diminishing the overseeing powers of the National Congress regarding the actions of the government. The president will be the true legislator since the fields of legislature under his direction will increase substantially, broadening his power to dictate rules. He will be allowed to designate senators and to dissolve the chamber. And what is worse, the plan has a retroactive effect since, according to transitory Article 11, the president can now regulate areas which previously had been regulated by law.

It disregards the political rights of the people and prohibits their participation. Political parties will not be able to establish the internal organization they deem appropriate, nor will they be able to carry out their activities freely. The Senate, as well as the chamber's commissions, will include a large number of appointed members, which means that norms of coexistence will not be dictated in accordance with popular will and the doors will be open to the Italian corporate system. If to this we add the fact that neighborhood and union leaders cannot be elected as deputies, it becomes evident that those who support the dictatorship will predominate.

It establishes the offense of opinion by punishing any act designed to spread ideological concepts which could be contrary to those explicitly consecrated in the plan. That is, individuals as well as organizations could be punished, even though they do not promote totalitarian ideas. So strong is the emphasis placed on this that the offense of opinion will not even be subject to repeal since the constitution itself prohibits this.

It transforms the judicial branch into a political instrument of the government by incorporating the magistrates into political organs such as the security council and the constitutional court. In this way, the Supreme Court will exercise a determining influence in strictly political matters, losing its stature as a power independent of the state.

It paralyzes the present economic structure, insuring the permanence of the model now being implemented. The government will merely police a public capitalist order, prohibiting the people, according to the constitutional disposition, from changing the reigning socio-economic regime. The will of the nation's majority will meet unsurmountable obstacles if it decides to bring about changes in this sense.

As much as he has thought about it, Manuel Sanhueza cannot find any positive aspect in the Ortuzar plan, "except," he says, "where it may be considered a positive factor in the emphasis it places on values which have always inspired Chile's democratic coexistence and which were not expressed in the constitution, such as, for example, the right to life."

--What will happen if the plan is approved through a referendum?

It will not have any value because a referendum such as the one planned does not imply an act of popular decision, but one of enforced support.

--If certain modifications are introduced into the text formulated by the Ortuzar commission, could it become a democratic project?

It would seem impossible because as a democratic concept it not only contains horrible mistakes, but is also the clearest example of a dictatorship. The source of power is the security council. The exercise of power consists in an all-embracing presidential will, without any counteracting powers and without responsibility to anyone. The objective of power is a social duty favoring a system which benefits only the plutocracy--that is, a government of money. To me, democracy is a social system formulated, imposed and carried out by the people in order to exercise human rights. This plan is a project resulting from an autocratic capitalistic oligarchy trying to perpetuate the system which has been imposed over the past 5 years.

EFFORTS CONTINUE TO IDENTIFY BODIES FOUND IN MINE

PY101750 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0240 GMT 10 Feb 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 9 Feb (TELAM-ANSA)--[Words indistinct] who is investigating the discovery of bodies secretly buried in the kiln of an abandoned lime mine, has let it be known that they are persons who "disappeared" after being detained by security personnel. The discovery, which occurred 2 months ago in a rural district near this capital, led to finding bodies of 20 to 25 people who reportedly died 3 or 4 years ago. Gags, bullets and ropes which were found among the bodies showed that the victims had been tortured before their deaths. The kiln had been closed with cement to conceal the bodies.

Judge Adolfo Banados, who is handling the case, has stated that a dentist who had treated some persons who disappeared at that time has reportedly identified the remains of some of his patients among the bodies found in the kiln. Judge Banados said that he will continue questioning "various people," and that he will have meetings with the experts who are cooperating in the scientific investigation of the grisly discovery.

M-19 ISSUES COMMUNIQUE DENYING ITS DESTRUCTION

PA131630 Paris AFP in Spanish 1450 GMT 13 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 13 Feb (AFP)--The M-19 urban guerrilla group came to light again in Colombia today peacefully admitting in a communique that it has been dealt heavy blows by the army but denying that it is wiped out.

After asserting that past mistakes will be corrected, it promised that it will continue the struggle so that "life in Colombia will be more worthy, just and happy." It did not reveal the manner in which it will seek these objectives.

The M-19's reappearance came 42 days after it stole 4,303 weapons--including rifles and revolvers--from a military depot north of here. Most of the arms have already been recovered by the army.

This morning the M-19 issued a communique that was published only by the conservative newspaper LA REPUBLICA, which found it in a bathroom of the luxurious Hilton Hotel in northern Bogota. The 8-page lithographed document has three caricatures: one showing President Turbay Ayala denying the M-19's existence, another with the military defending Colombia as the site of the 1986 soccer championship and the third, a boxing match. It includes an interview with former opposition Congressman Carlos Toledo Plata, who proclaimed himself supreme chief of the movement after the arms robbery.

Aside from being a politician, Toledo Plata is a physician and a newsman and has been actively but unsuccessfully sought by the secret police and military intelligence since the robbery. It has even been said that he went to Venezuela to escape persecution. But on Monday it was reported by several persons arrested in connection with investigations of the M-19 that he was in Bogota.

In what could be called a self-interview, Toledo Plata makes serious charges against former Liberal President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, whom he said knows many secrets "which he should start disclosing." The alleged extremist leader admitted his participation in the kidnaping of labor leader Jose Raquel Mercado in April 1975, adding that the army did not recover all the stolen arms and promising to correct past mistakes.

In reference to a question on the M-19 leader's coming out into the open, Toledo Plata said: "It was not a personal decision. It was adopted by a political and military group that decided to show real, human expressions to our people." In effect, the movement's January bulletin showed the face of one of its members, Rafael Arteaga Giraldo, which enabled military intelligence to start looking for him. Together with Toledo Plata's signature, the bulletin carries those of Pablo Garcia and Felipe Gonzalez, who have not been found or identified. "The mystery that surrounded our organization had to come to an end some day," Toledo Plata said.

In acknowledging that the army has recovered arms from the movement, he added that "we have in our possession enough weapons for our internal needs, permitting us to expand our work and fulfill the political goal the nation demands." Toledo Plata ended by saying that several of his comrades have been arrested and are being tortured by the army.

SALVADOR HOLDS TALKS WITH COLOMBIAN LABOR MINISTER

PA132340 Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Feb 79 PA

[Text] The labor ministers of Ecuador and Colombia, Col Jorge Salvador Chiriboga and Rodrigo Marin Bernal, respectively, have held an important meeting to analyze problems common to both countries, particularly those concerning the legalization of the status of Ecuadorean and Colombian workers in each other's countries. The Colombian minister expressed concern over the fate of his countrymen who are living in Ecuador without the proper legal requirements, thereby running the risk of being deported by the Ecuadorean authorities. This situation exists because the majority of the Colombian workers are employed in Ecuador without having obtained the pertinent documents.

MINISTER RULES OUT HABEAS CORPUS UNDER MILITARY LAW

PA100115 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2358 GMT 9 Feb 79 PA

[Excerpts] Quito, 9 Feb (EFE)--Government Minister Rear Adm Victor Garces reiterated today that Ecuador is under military law, which rules out recourse to habeas corpus. The minister reacted to Quito Mayor Lavaro Perez's decision to process a writ of habeas corpus filed by retired Col Jorge Cevallos, who was arrested last week after making statements which the armed forces considered offensive. The mayor, who was elected in regional elections and in the first round of presidential elections on 16 July, based his action on the first decree issued by the military triumvirate that has been governing since January 1976, which states that the 1945 constitution is in force and international conventions on human rights respected. Minister Garces explained that the 1945 constitution is applicable in all areas except where it runs contrary to the purposes of the government. Garces said that his overruling the mayor did not constitute an offensive against the people who elected him although he acknowledged that the major had acted according to democratic principles.

'NO LEGAL IMPEDIMENT' SEEN TO RETURN OF VELASCO IBARRA

PA100201 Paris AFP in Spanish 0030 GMT 10 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 9 Feb (AFP)--Former Ecuadorean President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra "faces no legal impediment against returning to the country whenever he wishes," Government Minister Rear Adm Victor Hugo Garces said today. Garces answered the question during a news conference today because relatives and Velasquist leaders have gone to the capital of Argentina to pressure the veteran politician to return to his fatherland.

Velasco Ibarra, who will be 86 years old in March, became a widower 2 days ago. His wife, Cornia Parral del Velasco, was killed in a traffic accident in Buenos Aires. Her death is greatly regretted by the nation. The press gave front page coverage to this sorrowful event.

The five-time president of Ecuador has been in exile in the Argentine capital since 1972, when he was overthrown by Gen Guillermo Rodriguez Lara in a military coup.

Corina Parral, 70, was an Argentine citizen. She married the former Ecuadorean president in 1938. Mrs Velasco Ibarra was very active in social and cultural works on behalf of children and the arts, particularly in the field of music, where she cultivated the composition of [words indistinct] in Ecuadorean and international spheres.

SURPRISE VOICED AT REPORT OF PEREZ-SOMOZA MEETING

PA091626 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Feb 79 PA

[Freddy Baptista report]

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Simon Alberto Consalvi has voiced great surprise that a U.S. representative became spokesman for the bloody Central American dictator, Anastasio Somoza.

Foreign Minister Consalvi was asked about a U.S.-datelined news item saying that certainly or supposedly President Perez had met General Somoza in July 1978 at (La Ortiga). Here are Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi's remarks for this station:

[Begin recording] [Consalvi] In the first place, I am very surprised that the news was released by a U.S. congressman and I have the impression that he wants to become known as Gen Anastasio Somoza's spokesman. However, I have very little to say about the news itself because, in any case, it would be President Perez who could speak about his more or less private contacts or meetings with some chiefs of state or presidents.

[Question--unidentified speaker] As foreign minister...

[Consalvi interrupts] As foreign minister, I have to be more discreet because it is up to President Perez to say something. However, if you will let me say something else, I would say that I once saw the devil, in 1978, but I do not know if it was General Somoza. That is all I can say and I reiterate my surprise [words indistinct] my awe that a U.S. congressman should release such news.

[Question] It has also been reported that a Guatemalan labor leader sought asylum at the Venezuelan diplomatic office in that country.

[Consalvi] That is true. There are two labor leaders in asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Guatemala.

[Question] How can our country give political asylum to so many people?

[Consalvi] We believe in the right of asylum and I think there is no other alternative but to give asylum to those who have this type of problem, especially the Nicaraguan refugees who are fighting tirelessly to restore freedom in that country and to put an end to General Somoza's genocidal dictatorship. [end recording]

You just heard the foreign minister, Dr Simon Alberto Consalvi, who voiced surprise that a U.S. congressional representative has set himself up as spokesman for a criminal such as Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza.

Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi also reported that President Perez will refute the tendentious statements of the U.S. representative.

CONTROLS OVER ENTRY INTO COLOMBIA ESTABLISHED

PA101658 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Secret Police Director Rafael Poveda has said that special measures will be adopted to control the entry of foreigners into Colombia, because several Argentines and Uruguayans living here have been arrested on charges of collaborating with the subversive leftist organization, 19 April Movement--M-19. According to official reports, the arrested are five Argentines and three Uruguayans who are awaiting trial as alleged subversives.

Poveda said that 40 immigration experts who have graduated from a special school will be in charge of placing stricter control over foreigners. The police chief added that it is not a question of obstructing entry into Colombia but rather a question of keeping undesirable elements out lest they become involved in internal affairs.

CTV CALLS FOR ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF CHILE, NICARAGUA

PA081647 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1525 GMT 8 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 8 Feb (EFE)--The Confederation of Workers of Venezuela [CTV] will shortly promote a labor boycott in the continent against the Anastasio Somoza regime in Nicaragua and the Augusto Pinochet regime in Chile. Manuel Penalver, CTV secretary for international affairs, said today that a delegation will leave Caracas on Saturday for various capitals in the continent to discuss matters related to the boycott.

The labor actions against the Somoza and Pinochet governments will be aimed at stopping any shipment of economic aid through ports and airports in the various countries of Latin America. One of the main goals proposed by the CTV is to obtain a consensus in the continent in order to exert pressure on the OAS to adopt specific actions against the Nicaraguan and Chilean regimes.

According to the CTV leader, a boycott of ships transporting merchandise to Chile and Nicaragua will begin in Venezuelan ports on 15 February.

Penalver said that the Venezuelan labor delegations will ask the labor centrals of other Latin American countries to exert pressure on their respective governments to achieve a complete economic boycott of those two nations.

INTEREST IN RECEIVING EEC COOPERATION CONFIRMED

PA110256 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 8 Feb 79 pp 2-6 PA

[Text] Caracas, Feb 1979--Venezuela expressed its interest in obtaining technical cooperation from the EEC during a visit that Mandred Gaspari, assistant director of EEC foreign affairs, paid to the Foreign Trade Institute [ICE].

The North-South dialog, the fifth UNCTAD conference, bilateral Venezuelan-EEC relations and other subjects were discussed during this visit.

At the ICE, Mandred Gaspari was received by Eglee de Blanco, director general; Freddy Christian, director for international organizations; Alfredo Vargas, director of general policy; and Ivan Vivas, director of export promotions. Julio Cesar Gil and Imelda de Cisneros from the Ministry of State for International Economic Affairs, as well as Minister Manuel Perez Guerrero, were also present at the meeting.

Both sides reaffirmed their ideas on the importance of interdependent protectionism, multilateral trade negotiations, the transfer of resources and the future role of UNCTAD. The problems caused by the general system of preferential treatment, maximum prices for products that interest Venezuela and the need to include aluminum and steel ingots in the negotiations were also discussed.

Gaspari assured Venezuela that there will be an extension of the general system of preferential treatment, stating that there are to be special advantages for the less developed countries. Gaspari took advantage of the visit to present L.A. Manchotti as the new permanent EEC representative in Venezuela.

CARTER'S MEXICO VISIT RECEIVES WIDE OPPOSITION

Civic Association Demonstrates

PA140335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2239 GMT 13 Feb 79 PA

[By Ruben C. Jauregui]

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Feb (EFE)--The wave of anti-North American demonstrations gained strength in Mexico today only 24 hours before U.S. President Jimmy Carter's visit. The protests, initiated at the beginning of the month, refer principally to presumed U.S. pressure against the Mexican Government during the visit by Carter, who will find an undeniably hostile climate.

In one of the most important demonstrations, the Lazaro Cardenas Civic Association said today that Carter will exert pressure for an agreement on Mexican oil aimed at having the oil used in favor of U.S. interests. The enactment of such an agreement would constitute "the complete negation of our national sovereignty and the impossibility of Mexico being able to freely decide on the administration and use of its natural resources," the organization said. The organization, of which several outstanding Mexican figures are members and whose opinions are widely respected here, said that the international situation and the prospects for oil make Carter's visit a cause for "preoccupation."

"Ever since oil attained its importance as a source of energy in industry, it has been at the center of imperialist ambitions," the organization said, adding that a nationalistic policy on the part of the Mexican Government will receive its full support.

The influential National Association of Economists said that the Mexican-U.S. negotiations could establish the bases to either "prevent or encourage the expansionist strategy of the United States concerning Mexico." The association said that this is a new stage in the "old relation of dependency, characterized by the consistent economic intentions of North America." In a long manifesto published in the newspapers as a paid advertisement, the association asked that the commitments resulting from the negotiations between the two countries be made public. In stating that the dominant factor in a new stage in the relations revolves around energy, the association came out in favor of limiting Mexico's production to a maximum of between 2 to 2.5 million barrels of crude a day, to be determined by Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX]. It asked that the traditional problems of Mexican-U.S. relations, such as trade, illegal aliens and foreign investment, be dealt with as nonnegotiable factors in exchange for concessions in the energy field.

It said that there is little possibility for substantial improvements for Mexican trade because the market structures in the two countries determine the specific conditions for trade and prices. The government authorities of the State of Veracruz, the retired personnel of PEMEX and an association of oil well drillers also came out in support of the Mexican Government today.

Meanwhile, the Mexican Communist Party established its position on Carter's visit by stating that the purposes behind the visit are "to perpetuate the relations between the home of the transnationals and to establish new shackles to keep Mexico inferior." [quotation as received]

Communist, Leftist Opposition

PA140253 Paris AFP in Spanish 0023 GMT 14 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Feb (AFP)--A group of people opposed to President Jimmy Carter's trip to Mexico protested the trip today, claiming that it is planning "to turn this country into a huge oil well for the benefit of the United States."

The group is comprised of members of the Mexican Communist Party [PCM], the Authentic Labor Front, the Independent Workers and Peasants Central and other representatives of the so-called Mexican left.

At a press conference held at noon today, the group said that they met to point out that Mexico's independence "is threatened by U.S. imperialism."

Representatives of the PCM complained of the lack of concrete information regarding the topics to be discussed by President Carter and Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo.

Although the group abstained from giving assurances that they "will take to the streets" to express their discontent to Carter, they said that Mexico must urgently draft a national energy plan. They said that this plan should promote the use of energy resources to help in the development of national industry, cattle-raising and agriculture for the benefit of the people instead of unlimited oil exports.

They claimed that the defense of Mexican oil will be achieved through a common front with countries that are experiencing situations similar to Mexico's. This "includes joining the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries."

OFFICIALS, LABOR LEADERS AIR VIEWS ABOUT CARTER VISIT

PA131801 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 13 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] Director Jorge Diaz Serrano said today that our country's oil policy is the policy of a people who do not accept impositions and who also know what they want.

The official made the statement to PEMEX's technicians and professionals headed by the Union of Oil Workers. He added that the workers' support for President Jose Lopez-Portillo will help him lead Mexico to fulfill its goals without a triumphal attitude.

The country's organized workers today gave their full support to the president of the republic on the eve of U.S. President James Carter's visit to Mexico beginning the day after tomorrow.

[Begin SIETE DIAS correspondent Joaquin (?Rora) recording] The country's organized labor movement today expressed its full and unqualified support to President Lopez-Portillo regarding the visit U.S. President James Carter will pay to Mexico. Fidel Celasquez, leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers [CTM] and representative of the country's largest worker centrals, as well as Oscar Torres Pancardo of the Labor Congress [Congreso del Trabajo], asserted that Carter's visit involves no risk for the country.

Fidel said that the workers have confidence in the president's great ability and patriotism in defending Mexico's interests, particularly involving energy and undocumented persons. He noted that although no predictions can be made about the outcome of the meeting between Lopez-Portillo and Carter, the labor sector expects positive results.

Regarding the problem of undocumented workers, Torres Pancardo and Velasquez said that they will support the proposals President Lopez-Portillo will make to Carter. [end recording]

This is what the labor sector says. However, the peasant sector says that undocumented workers are not depriving U.S. workers of any sources of employment because Mexicans do the heavy work U.S. citizens do not want. The latter collect unemployment benefits without doing any work.

[Begin SIETE DIAS correspondent Manuel Alfonso recording] The 2.5 million Mexicans working on U.S. farms in no way affect U.S. workers, CNT leader Oscar Ramirez Mijares said today. The peasant leader added that the work Mexicans do in the United States is rejected by U.S. workers. While the Mexicans do this work, the U.S. workers collect [words indistinct] unemployment insurance. Ramirez said that Mexico is trying to solve this problem by creating more employment. He added, however, that the country still has an annual deficit of 200,000 jobs. He noted that the gas price Mexico is demanding is not high but just. [end recording]

The Mexican Communist Party [PCM] said today that the redefinition of Mexican-U.S. relations will set the course to be followed in the future.

[Begin SIETE DIAS correspondent Manuel Alfonso recording] The PCM said today that Carter's visit to Mexico will not be a protocol visit, but there will be a redefinition of Mexican-U.S. relations. The PCM said through leader Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo that the redefinition of relations is likely to be favorable to the nation's interests. The PCM said that very important topics will be broached during the talks that will set the course for the next few years. [end recording]

Former Foreign Secretary Antonio Carrillo Flores said today that Mexico is a strong and solid country and that, for this reason, there should be no fears about Carter's visit.

[Begin SIETE DIAS correspondent Emma Galvan recording] Former Foreign Secretary Antonio Carrillo Flores said today that Mexico is a strong and solid country and that, therefore, there should be no fears about Carter's visit. He stressed that it is important for the nation to be united behind President Lopez-Portillo in this as well as in all other state visits.

Carrillo Flores said he does not feel Mexico should seek preferential treatment from the United States. Preferential treatment, he warned, always [words indistinct]. Later on, Carrillo said that Mexico is not interested in obtaining preferential treatment because it is struggling for a dignified relationship within an atmosphere of freedom and self-determination.

Regarding the solution of the problem of braceros, Castillo Flores said that this is fundamentally a responsibility of Mexicans and that entails (?determination), reorientation and relocation of workers. In conclusion, he said that the meeting between Lopez-Portillo and Carter is necessary, describing it as beneficial for Mexico and the United States. [end recording]

RADIO HOGAR AIRS CONFIDENTIAL PRD DOCUMENT

PA101220 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Feb 79 PA

[From "Comentarios y Opiniones" Program]

[Excerpts] We are going to read a confidential document obtained through the efforts of this program's good friends who work for the government but who disapprove of the shamelessness to which the country is being subjected.

The document, which contains the work program of the provincial coordinators of the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), was drafted by Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla and Ascanio Villalez. This is indeed a confidential document of the PRD. We always manage to get copies of the government's confidential papers because we have many friends who have infiltrated the government.

This document has the PRD seal, so it is authentic. We want the people to pay attention to what we are going to read because herein are instructions which are extremely dangerous to the country.

Strange as it may seem, the document was drafted by Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla, an oligarch, and Ascanio Villalaz, a communist who lived and studied in Czechoslovakia.

The document contains plans for the incorporation of public employees in the PRD's machinery, tours that the president of the republic will carry out on behalf of the PRD, a list of activities of the PRD, a declaration of principles and a draft of the PRD's bylaws.

Portions of the document refer to the functions of provincial and regional coordinators and advisers. It also gives instructions to PRD coordinators on how to proceed in the areas where they live in order to get public employees to register as members of the PRD.

The PRD's National Executive Committee is made up of Gerardo Gonzalez, Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla and Ascanio Arosemena. Alberto Pons is in charge of the Finance Department; Adan Castillo of press and propaganda--he already has been appointed director of Radio Libertad, a radio station which has over $500,000 in equipment--is in charge of the PRD's programs and propaganda; Ovigildo Herrera is in charge of national organization; Daniel Robleto is in charge of national information; George Ficker is the administrative director; Efebo Diaz is in charge of legal matters and registration.

The committee in charge of organization has appointed provincial and regional coordinators and advisers who will coordinate their activities during the campaign with provincial governors, the vice president of the assembly and legislators and representatives of institutions in areas where the registration campaign is being carried out.

Just yesterday the president of the republic said in Penonome that it was not true that public employees and state institutions were involved in the PRD's political campaign. This document contradicts what he said. Here is a list of government officials paid with state funds who are campaigning for the PRD: Abraham Saied and Jorge Montalban are in charge of the campaign in Bocas del Toro Province; Dr Jorge Medrano, whose task was to fire employees who did not want to joint the PRD, is in charge of Cocle Province; Nilson Espino and Jose Montenegro, Colon Province; Dr Abrahim Saied and Julio Mock, Chiriqui Province; Alejandro Ayala, Darien Province; Juan Jose Amado III, Herrera Province; Balbino Moreno, Los Santos Province; Ricardo Rodriguez, Panama Province west sector and the gulf; Ernesto Perez Balladares and Roberto Velasquez, Panama City; Carlos Parrilla, Panama-Chepo; Alfredo Orange and Maritza de Landau, Veraguas Province; and Demetrio Porras, San Blas.

Paralleling their duties, provincial coordinators will urge public employees--which in good Spanish means that pressure will be exerted on public employees--to join the PRD. Just yesterday the president of the republic said that this would not be done.

Government and Justice Minister Adolfo Ahumada and DIGEDECOM [General Directorate for Community Development] Director Rigoberto Paredes have been appointed national coordinators in charge of reorganizing institutional political committees into PRD registration committees.

Another portion of the document says: We must capitalize on the achievements of the revolutionary government [by claiming them] as the PRD's. Further on it says: We can only be criticized for what we have not accomplished to date, and this we will refute with the works and actions of 10 years of revolution, which are superior to what was achieved in 65 years of republican life.

A program is to be carried out to incorporate public employees into the PRD's plans, programs and activities. Since public employees are a support for governmental action, it is necessary to incorporate them into the PRD's plans and demand of them the maximum of responsibility, efficiency and productivity.

Because of the strength and importance of these employees, they are being incorporated into the party as an independent front, free of the obligations that all party members have. All public employees can join committees to reach an agreement with the party.

The success of this phase of reorganization will depend to a large extent on the support that various institutions give the party leaders in each sector. The first directors of PRD committees, because of party discipline and control, will be nominated by the party to the various directors and ministers of government institutions for their approval. Institutions and agencies in provinces will be politically coordinated by the party coordinator in each province.

The basic function of the Public Employees General Secretariat is to see that justice is done to public employees as part of the revolutionary process and party line.

Annex 1, activities program: From 1 to 11 February, an invitation to participate in PRD committees; from 12 to 18 February, institutional meetings, presentations of committees to the PRD; from 19 to 25 February, state institutions in service of the PRD; from 25 to 28 February, registration of PRD committees and appointment of registration committees.

In March the PRD will carry out institutional and community registration. In other words, in March they are going to urge public employees to register. In April the PRD is going to seek the support of community organizations. In May the PRD is going to hold community center meetings to organize fronts. In June the PRD is going to set up these fronts.

Now we are going to read something which we think is of great interest to everyone. We never imagined that there could be such morbid, sinister and shameless minds--minds capable of drafting this type of document in which the PRD states in black and white how it is going to deal with each public institution.

Annex 2:

Civil Aeronautics Organization, average;

National assembly of representatives, needs to be reorganized;

Port authorities, nothing;

Agrarian Development Bank, the agencies in the provinces will report to party provincial coordinators--this means that these agencies will receive orders from the PRD and not the state;

National Mortgage Bank, nothing;

National Bank, agencies in the provinces will report to the party's provincial coordinators;

Savings fund, agencies in the provinces will report to the party's provincial coordinators;

Social security fund, integrated health centers will report to the party's provincial coordinators;

National casinos, integrated heath system, political council, coordination council and comptroller's office--all termed average in the PRD document--will report to the party's provincial coordinators;

The same applies to the Cerro Colorado Corporation and the Bayano Integrated Corporation;

Also included in this list is the post office and the telecommunications and fire departments;

The garbage collection department, the state cement enterprise, President Remon Race Track, the National Water and Sanitation Institute (IDAAN), the Human Resources Education and Training Institute (IFARHU), the National Cultural Institute (INAC), and National Athletic Institute (INDE) will report to the party's provincial coordinators;

The document says that La Victoria Sugar Mill Corporation needs better organization and should report to the Veraguas Province coordinator;

The Panamanian Tourist Institute (IPAT), the National Telecommunications Institute (INTEL), the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification (IRHE), the Institute for Handicapped Children, the national lottery and the Commerce and Industries Ministry will report to provincial coordinators;

The Education Ministry will carry out indoctrination programs;

The ministries of Government and Justice, Finance and Public Works are in bad shape, the document says;

According to the document, the Planning Ministry is average, but the Foreign Affairs Ministry is poor;

The Labor and Social Welfare Ministry, Housing Ministry, Panama City Municipality and San Miguelito Municipality need reorganization;

The document says that the University of Panama is average and so is the Colon Free Zone.

The dates of tours of the president of the republic are: 9 February, San Blas, dinner with San Blas leaders; 16 February, La Chorrera, dinner with leaders of Panama Province's west region; 19 February, Darien Province; 21 February, Panama City.

COSTA RICA

PLN AGREES TO ADOPT NEW OPPOSITION MEASURES

PA122114 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Feb 79 PA

[Excerpt] The National Liberation Party [PLN] will adopt new measures of force against President Carazo's government. These measures were agreed upon by PLN deputies during a meeting in Guanacaste.

Deputy Edgar Arroyo Cordero will now give us details regarding the agreements reached at this meeting. Let us listen to Edgar Arroyo speaking of the new position taken by the PLN regarding the Unity Party:

[Begin Arroyo recording] We began our meetings on Friday in Santo Cruz, Guanacaste Province. We talked with party leaders. Most of the party's deputies were present and we discussed local and general problems. On Saturday, we went to (Samara) where, at the estate of deputy Armando Arauz, we discussed the situation of this government, the position of the party regarding the new statutes and the 18 March assembly. In addition, we broadly discussed the definite position of the PLN deputies to carry out a political supervision of the actions of the executive branch, which we consider to be essential and basic in all democracies.

We insist that it is necessary that the motion presented by the head of our group be approved, the motion that there should be a discussion of the economic aspects, or rather the economic, social and international policies of this administration. Moreover, we definitely approved what could be called a hardline stand on the part of the PLN deputies regarding some of the government's actions.

This does not mean, as our group chief brilliantly explained, that we have taken on an irrational and (?partisan) position. Rather, the PLN has clearly explained what it understands to be a hard line, a serious and responsible opposition, one that broadly analyzes the actions of this administration. We feel that [the government's actions] in these three areas are quite subject to censure and criticism and, moreover, they have caused the PLN deputies and the entire party to be concerned for Costa Rica's future if this government continues. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT WANTS TO NEGOTIATE NEW TUNA AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

PA081154 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Feb 79 PA

[Text] The U.S. Government's decision to embargo our tuna fleet, which means that it will not import tuna or its byproducts, represents a serious blow to the Costa Rican economy. Nevertheless, the government firmly maintains its decision to not allow foreign boats to fish for tuna in our waters without permission.

The United States will not buy tuna from Costa Rica as a reprisal. The State Department gave instructions to this effect [words indistinct]. This means the embargo of Costa Rica's quota representing thousands of tons of tuna, thus closing the doors to the main market for our tuna. The U.S. Government's decision was received by the Costa Rican Government without visible reaction.

The United States has a law which the government must enforce and Costa Rica [words indistinct], Foreign Affairs and Worship Minister Rafael Calderon Fournier said. This means only that the United States and Costa Rica abide by their laws and, therefore, in spite of the U.S. reprisal, the Costa Rican Government will not change its position.

Foreign Minister Calderon Fournier said the embargo will force the two countries to accelerate negotiations for a new tuna agreement. This was corroborated by Economy, Industry and Commerce Minister Fernando Altmann, who added that Costa Rica must abide by its constitution regarding the 200-mile territorial waters and nothing will change this. He said that Costa Rica has the right to exploit its sea resources within the 200-mile limit. The economic consequences of the measures taken by the U.S. Government have not been estimated yet. However, it was said that Costa Rica could try to export its tuna to other countries which already have been contacted.

Costa Rican Ambassador to the United States Jose Rafael Echeverria has been instructed by Foreign Minister Calderon Fournier to begin negotiations for a new tuna agreement. Talks have been going on for the past 8 months in this respect, but the last meeting was suspended when the United States rejected Costa Rica's and Mexico's demands. All government officials agree that the measure taken by the U.S. Government against Costa Rica is a reprisal for the capture of U.S. fishing boats.

CARAZO TO SUBMIT NEW FISHING LAW TO ASSEMBLY

PA101456 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Feb 79 PA

[Text] President Carazo has given up on his interpretative law. He prefers to not pressure the judicial branch. Judicial circles were very concerned at the announcement that the government was submitting an interpretation of the fishing law to the assembly.

After much pressure upon the executive branch, the president has changed his position. In congressional circles it was said that in the next few days the government will send a new fishing law to be debated in extraordinary sessions to modernize the present law but without prejudicing the judicial branch in connection with the case of the tuna boats.

AUTHORITIES DENY CHARGING EXORBITANT FISHING FEES

PA100426 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Fernando Altmann, economy, industry and commerce minister, this afternoon denied a report carried by a Californian newspaper saying that the Costa Rican Government was charging $5,000 to tuna fishing boats for passage through Costa Rican waters. Altmann said that the information was given to the newspaper by the captain of the Elizabeth Ann, a tuna fishing boat, but what he said was false because he did not have to pay a cent to sail in our waters.

MEXICAN, JAPANESE TUNA BOATS SEIZED; ONE RELEASED

PA122059 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Two new tuna boats were detained over the weekend by Costa Rican patrol boats. However, one of the boats, of Mexican registry, was released almost immediately because its papers were in order. The boats involved were the Japanese tuna boat (Chioko Maru No 2), which has been placed under the jurisdiction of judicial authorities, and the Mexican boat Quo Vadis which, after the documents presented by the captain were examined, was released since it was found to be operating legally.

The Security Ministry sent a representative from its Legal Department to Puntarenas this morning to file the appropriate charges.

The crewmen of the Japanese boat were reportedly caught in flagrante delicto. The Japanese boat was reportedly seized 80 nautical miles north of Puntarenas. They were caught with their nets and even with their shark lines out. Some of these lines were cut by the crew of the patrol boat and brought to port as evidence.

The Mexican-registered ship Quo Vadis was stopped 267 miles from Cabo Blanco. It was on its way home and was in transit. Its permits were up to date and, therefore, it was released later.

It was reported that this morning representatives of the Security Ministry filed the appropriate charges for possible piracy and attempted bribery against the captain of the Japanese boat. The deck [as heard] captain of the boat, whose surname is (Kobashi), apparently offered money to the captain of the patrol boat to avoid being detained.

PROSPECTS FOR BANANA STRIKE SETTLEMENT REMAIN DIM

PA122105 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Feb 79 PA

[Hugo Espinoza report from Ciudad Neily--live]

[Excerpt] The strike is still firmly on. The company has also remained firm. The two sides will not yield and the prospects of settling this labor conflict in the southern area are apparently nil.

This morning the UTG filed an appeal against the resolutions of the labor judge of Golfito. It has challenged a series of points in the judge's pronouncement.

We are going to interview Rodrigo Paniagua, a high-ranking UTG leader, so that he can inform us of the status of the strike at this time.

[Begin Paniagua recording] So far, the strike in the southern area is being firmly maintained. On the 6th day of the strike, we can say that the workers are as committed as they were on the 1st day. The workers remain firm in their positions. Yesterday, during the rallies, it was once again demonstrated that the workers know why they are on strike. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

FARN TAKES CREDIT FOR ATTACK ON OFFICIAL

PA130019 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2035 GMT 12 Feb 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] today took credit for last Friday's attack against Salvadoran Under Secretary of Defense Col Jose Eduardo Iraheta. On that day several armed men ambushed the officer on a San Salvador street and shot at him. He was not wounded because his car was armored.

In a communique disseminated today, the FARN termed that action an "operation for the martyrs of San Antonio Abad," referring to the death of Father Octavio Ortiz Lunand and four civilians that occurred there on 20 January.

The rebels claimed that Colonel Iraheta did not put up any resistance and that the plans included blowing up the car with a large amount of dynamite. However, they did not carry out the bombing due to the large number of persons who gathered at the site of the attack. They warned that the judgement against the official remains in effect and that they are waiting for the hour of its fulfillment. In the same message, the FARN took credit for stealing 1,000 sticks of dynamite along with their detonators. The information that was released on the day of the robbery, 30 January, stated that a group of armed men had stolen 475 sticks of dynamite. The robbery occurred at a stone quarry in San Miguel, 135 km east of San Salvador.

GUATEMALA

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONTINUES OPPOSITION

PA121633 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1536 GMT 12 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--At the end of its national convention yesterday, the Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party (DCG) reaffirmed its position of "constructive opposition" to the present administration. At the same time, the Christian Democrats supported a decision advocating a "national dialog to reorganize a democratic, solid and serious regime in which the freely expressed will of the people will be respected and constitute the basis for government policy."

Announced as a "problematic" convention--especially because it had been termed an assembly of "reorganization and self-criticism by the leaders"--the Christian Democratic meeting had no special impact. There was not even a change in the national party board, which will continue under Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo as secretary general. Nevertheless, local political observers note that the Christian Democrats have overcome their internal crisis, at least for the time being.

NICARAGUA

NONINTERVENTION IN NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS REQUESTED

PA130234 Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0030 GMT 13 Feb 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary: "Nicaragua and Nonintervention"]

[Excerpts] In the system of flexible alliance that prevailed up to the outbreak of World War II, the sovereignty of the United States, and in particular of the smaller states, was guaranteed by the more important countries. Under the present system, which began with the establishment of the United Nations and of various regional organizations, we still accept the hegemony of the big powers, especially the United States and the Soviet Union, over the areas of the world where they exert their influence.

However, the juridical equality of the United States is more or less relative. Consequently, it is absurd that the United States or Venezuela, together with Panama, Costa Rica, Cuba and other countries, should intend to impose on a sovereign state such as Nicaragua conditions on how it should run its internal affairs. This intention not only tries to violate the most elemental principles of international law but to interfere in a domestic dispute and to internationalize a domestic crisis. Although it is true that in a critical case of an ally and friend such as Nicaragua, the United States has acted more harshly and more incomprehensively than it has with Cuba or its enemies.

It is also true that in the end it has realized that it is self-defeating to set oneself up as the defender of the freedom of nations and individuals while the right of self-determination is violated, which is deeply [words indistinct] national independence of every nation.

The constitutional Nicaraguan Government has nothing to hide, and since it owes nothing, it fears nothing. However, based on solid legal arguments, it cannot ignore or permit any other state or individual to ignore the truth of the fact that the self-determination of nations is closely linked to nonintervention. Therefore, it is important to remember two things: First, that no Nicaraguan was surprised that with the purpose of exerting pressure upon our government, the U.S. Government withdrew 4 members of its military mission, 21 Peace Corps members and 11 AID [Agency for International Development] officials in addition to suspending several credits; second, that the Nicaraguan Government has been able to accept the situation due to its tradition as a free, sovereign and independent nation.

The free world has already begun to see things our way and history will confirm this. This is confirmed by the fact that broad U.S. Government and private sectors are urging the State Department to closely adhere to the principle of nonintervention in Nicaragua's internal affairs. Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo has also stated that Nicaragua's political problems are problems of Nicaragua and only of Nicaragua, emphasizing that Mexico defends the doctrine of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other nations, that history has been complicated because this principle has been ingnored and that although it is deplorable that the Nicaraguan people are killing each other, Mexico will not fall into the trap that violent situations [words indistinct] respect for the principle of nonintervention.

SANDINISTS LAUNCH SIMULTANEOUS ATTACKS

PA132248 Paris AFP in English 1939 GMT 13 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 13 Feb (AFP)--Strong army contingents engaged in violent fighting with Sandinist elements this morning near Jinotega, 150 km north of Managua. The Sandinists have carried out many harassment operations in various parts of the country in the past few hours. According to news reports, the Jinotega military command sent an armored vehicle and reinforcements to the battle area.

In an area north of Masaya, 20 km east of Managua, a Sandinist force of approximately 25 men dressed in olive green fought for hours with an army patrol. The army mobilized an armored vehicle here also.

In Leon, 90 km west of Managua, armed Sandinist groups went through four neighborhoods shooting in the air and detonating bombs.

It appears that the Sandinists are once again carrying out simultaneous operations in various parts of the country. The army has confirmed that four militarymen died in a Sandinist ambush south of Managua. Two other militarymen were wounded in that attack.

SANDINISTS CLAIM AMBUSH ON MILITARY PATROL

PA131716 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1528 GMT 13 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 13 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The People's Revolutionary Commandos (CRP) of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN)--Proletarian Faction--today claimed to be perpetrators of operations in Leon and Managua in which five soldiers were killed.

The Gonzalo Jarquin and Domingo Solis commandos ambushed a military patrol last Saturday in a rural zone south of Managua, killing four [as received] soldiers and wounding two. Meanwhile, an official army bulletin reported that an unidentified man, who took part in an ambush carried out from both sides of a lonely road against the military partol, also was killed.

On the other hand, the FSLN Enrique Flore Regional High Staff in Managua said that this man did not belong to the FSLN's ranks and that the commandos who carried out the ambush did not lose any of their men.

In another report, the FSLN says that the Rene Gutierrez Squadron from the Sandinist People's Militia (MPS) [Milicias Populares Sandinistas] in the Rigoberto Lopez Perez western front executed 2d Lt Walter Bernudez last Sunday in a mechanic's workshop in Leon.

POLICE VIGILANCE PREVENTS 'DISORDERS' IN MANAGUA

PA140311 Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0030 GMT 14 Feb 79 PA

[Text] This afternoon, the people of Managua turned their backs on the leaders of a supposed rally that was planned for today. The people of Managua went to their jobs this afternoon and quietly returned to their homes afterward, turning their backs on the appeals of the agitators. The Nicaraguan people once again demonstrated that they are not willing to be manipulated by leftists of [words indistinct]. The Nicaraguan people do not want a repetition of the strikes and disorders that caused great sorrow last year and that continues to affect the national economy.

The Nicaraguan National Guard, through the Managua Police Department, carried out a magnificent job of preventive vigilance all day today in differenct sectors of Managua to prevent disorders by communist leaders and agitators. The latter had invented a supposed rally in support of a few persons who are staging a presumed hunger strike at the Red Cross.

The police patrols maintained timely preventive vigilance in the sectors of Las Piedrecitas, El Monte and the center of [words indistinct] to prevent well-known agitators from provoking the people and the authorities themselves. Thanks to God and the action of the authorities there were no collective misfortunes to deplore. However, we must also recognize that the people of Managua realize that they have been excessively manipulated by the mass communications media, by newspapers such as LA PRENSA and poisonous newscasts opposed to public peace, and, therefore, the people no longer answer the call to demonstrate or protest for supposed solidarity [words indistinct].

EDUCATION COOPERATION AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

FL131407 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1337 GMT 13 Feb 79 FL

[Text] Professor Vuto Gruev, rector of Bulgaria's Higher Institute for Zootechnology and Veterinary Medicine, has arrived in Camaguey to sign a direct aggreement for multilateral cooperation between his institute and the University of Camaguey. Gruev, the first rector of a foreign higher education center to visit the University of Camaguey, traveled accompanied by Professor (Nutri Vitov), dean of the institute's School of Veterinary Medicine.

The agreement will consolidate the development of the livestock and veterinary branches and includes aspects such as joint research work, exchange of specialists and assistance of the Bulgarian institute in granting scientific degrees to Cuban personnel. The University of Camaguey maintains cooperation programs with other foreign centers of higher education, mainly those of the Soviet Union.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH HUNGARY OPEN IN HAVANA

FL131225 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Feb 79 FL

[Text] The eighth meeting of the Cuban-Hungarian committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation has begun its working sessions in this capital, chaired by Jose Ramon Fernandez and Gyula Szeker, vice presidents of the Council of Ministers of Cuba and the People's Republic of Hungary, respectively. During the discussions the two sides will examine last year's development in economic, scientific and technical cooperation and gains made in trade between the two countries as well as future tasks in this field. The committee will hold working sessions until 16 February. During their stay in Cuba the visitors will observe a program of activities which will include tours of various installations of Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces and will hold talks with Cuban leaders.

CUBAN TEACHERS PREPARE FOR WORK IN ANGOLA

FL131343 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Feb 79 FL

[Text] In a few days the second contingent of the Che Guevara Internationalist Educational Detachment will depart for the People's Republic of Angola. This group, which is composed of youths from various provinces, will work for 2 years in that fraternal African country. Prior to their departure, these youths are attending a preparatory program for teachers in different subjects.

WORLD TOURISM SEMINAR OPENS IN HAVANA

FL130042 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Feb 79 FL

[L'no Betancourt reports]

[Text] This morning the fifth seminar on statistics was inaugurated in the Hall of Solidarity in the Hotel Havana Libre, under the auspices of the World Tourism Organization. It will meet for 2 days. The seminar will discuss various topics dealing with world tourism statistics. This seminar has been conceived as a direct continuation of the one held in Caracas in April 1977. Participating in this World Tourism Organization seminar are representatives from Argentina, Guatemala, Mexico, the United States, Venezuela, Panama and Cuba. Costa Rica and Dominican Republic delegations are expected to arrive within the next few hours.

Gary Gonzalez, director of trade and promotion policy at the Cuban National Institute of Tourism, who was designated president of the event, spoke at the opening session.

EDUCATION MINISTER REPORTS ON ADULT EDUCATION

FL131333 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Feb 79 FL

[Text] About 40 percent of the Cuban people are attending some sort of systematic education, which represents an outstanding success of the revolution. Asela de los Santos, minister of education and member of the PCC Central Committee, yesterday made the closing remarks at the third national seminar of leaders, methodologists, inspectors and administrative personnel of the central provinces. In the event, which was held at the Manuel Ascunce Domenech teacher training school in Santa Clara City, Asela de los Santos stated that 1.75 million students are registered in primary education and 1.1 million at the intermediate level in the present school term. Some 490,000 students are registered in this term's adult education and 17,000 are participating in the youth movement, while 53,000 youths are attending teacher training schools. It was also announced that the estimated number of registrations of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers for the second 6-month period of the worker-peasant education program was fulfilled by 90 percent, which means that 153,351 workers were registered.

PEDRO AZCUY ANNOUNCES DECLINE IN INFANT MORTALITY

FL132336 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 13 Feb 79 FL

[Text] In his closing remarks at the first symposium on maternal and infant care in Havana Province, Pedro Azcuy, vice minister of public health, has stated that the country reduced its infant mortality rate in 1978 to a level lower than that proposed for the 1976-1980 5-year period by the PCC First Congress. Azcuy recalled that at the top party meeting Fidel called for achieving levels of 23 to 25 deaths per thousand live births, and that at present more than six provinces in the country have achieved levels of less than 20,000 [deaths], with Havana Province being one of them with 17.1 deaths per thousand live births.

TRUCKHAULERS HOLD REVIEW MEETING IN CAMAGUEY

FL122012 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1906 GMT 12 Feb 79 FL

[Rene Fernandez report]

[Text] The truckhauling enterprise workers pledged to transport 3 million tons of cargo in 1979, which means achieving a level of 120,000 [tons] more than called for in the plan. These pledges were made by the aforementioned workers to Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Politburo, and Antonio Enrique Lusson, minister of transportation and member of the Central Committee, at the review meeting held in the city of Camaguey. To achieve this pledge, the enterprise has four divisions: eastern, western, central and national. All of them held meetings called "my contriou-tion to the 3 million." The seven truck fleets and all the workers at the truckhauling enterprise agreed to fraternally emulate to contribute to the 3 million tons of merchandise.

RAMIRO VALDES CHAIRS EMULATION CHECKUP MEETING

FL131724 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Feb 79 FL

[Text] Santiago de Cuba Province's Jose Merceron enterprise was the winner of the 1978 special emulation between cement plants.

The winners of the second and third places were Havana's Rene Arcay plant and Nuevitas' 26 July plant. The results of the emulation were announced during the national checkup meeting held at Santiago de Cuba City, chaired by Ramiro Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

PEREZ HERRERO MEETS WITH BULGARIAN DELEGATION

FL082046 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 8 Feb 79 FL

[Text] Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, today received the members of the Scientific Council of the International School of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy of Varna, Bulgaria. The members of the aforementioned scientific council pointed out that they were meeting in Cuba during the activities commemorating the triumph of the revolution and on the occasion of our country occupying the presidency of this council. There was an extensive exchange of experiences by the Cuban side on Cuban participation in this scientific forum which is the only international organization of Marxist philosophers. Perez Herrero wished the members of the Scientific Council a happy stay in our country and that the activities undertaken conclude with fruitful results.

COLOMBIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER VISITS CTC

FL091127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Feb 79 FL

[Text] Colombian Communist Party Secretary General Gilberto Vieira has paid a courtesy visit to the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC), where he was received by Agapito Figueroa, deputy secretary general of the labor organization. The labor leader and CTC Secretariat member Enrique Gutierrez briefed the visitor on the preparations for and celebration of the 14th labor congress and status of the fulfillment of its resolutions.

LEBANESE PARTY LEADER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL131140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Feb 79 FL

[Text] George Hawi, vice president of the Lebanese National Movement Central Council, granted a press conference at the offices of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Organization [AALAPSO] in Havana City.

As a result of the events in Iran, Hawi warned, imperialism will attempt to strengthen Israel's positions in the area, shore up As-Sadat's government in Egypt and bolster the influence of the Saudi reactionary forces in the region as a means of filling the vacuum left in the Persian Gulf by the defeat of the shah.

LEVI FARAH MEETS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL IN LIBYA

FL140057 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Feb 79 FL

[Text] Levi Farah, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Construction, has met in Libya with 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, chairman of the General People's Committee.

BAHAMAS

POLITICAL PARTIES 'AGREE IN PRINCIPLE' TO MERGE

FL121530 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 6 Feb 79 p 1 FL

[Gladstone Thurston report]

[Excerpt] The Bahamian Democratic Party [BDP] and the Free National Movement [FNM] have "agreed in principle" to merge, forming a united opposition to the government. This was confirmed today by BDP Senator Arthur Foulkes who, along with the FNM's Bazel Nichols, co-chairs a committee that has been appointed to iron out the final details. "While there hasn't been a formal vote, there is an agreement in principle across the board that the opposition should be united," Mr Foulkes said.

BDP Chairman Orville Turnquest envisages a unified opposition early this year. "I am confident that it will be," he said, "because we are all aiming for a united opposition force. I am quite sure that everybody on both sides (BDP and FNM) is eager for it."

Mr Nichols said that he knows for sure that Mr Whitfield "is certainly not opposed to unity. I expect good results in a short time."

Discussions concerning unifying the opposition forces started in December of last year between Foulkes and Nichols.

JAMAICA

BAN ON PUBLIC MEETINGS, MARCHES RENEWED

FL101440 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Feb 79 p 1 FL

[Text] The ban on all public meetings and marches throughout the island has been renewed by an order signed by National Security Minister Dudley Thompson. The order, which comes into effect today, says that "no person shall organize, hold, speak at or attend any public march," except where a permit is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of the public order act. The order expires automatically after 30 days.

SPECIAL SECURITY MEASURES IN 10 PARISHES EXTENDED

FL101445 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Feb 79 p 15 FL

[Excerpt] Special measures under the suppression of crime act covering 10 rural parishes have been extended to expire on June 19, to coincide with extension affecting the rest of the island. A motion to this effect was piloted through the House of Representatives yesterday by the minister of national security, the Hon Dudley Thompson, who drew criticism from the opposition benches on the measure. The extension affects Hanover, Westmoreland, St Elizabeth, Manchester, Claredon, St Thomas, Portland, St Mary, St Ann and Trelawny, in which areas the existing order would have expired today since its reimposition [was] on January 9.

Opposition spokesman Dr Neville Gallimore, Mr E.K. Powell and Mr Alva Ross all protested the move on the ground that the minister had not given any evidence of an escalation of crime to justify the extension. Mr Thompson said, however, that since December there had been organised sabotage of the economy in the guise of "peaceful demonstrations" and malicious and pre-meditated disorder, "and we are going to stop it."